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News Summary

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Women's studies have largely managed to "put women in the picture," but the potential challenge to traditional scholarship is more subtle than that. Story on Page 5.

A platform recommending legislation to protect the financial aid of students who fail to register for the draft was approved by the College Young Democrats. Story on Page 10.

In Colorado, the fate of the state's higher-education system has become one of the hottest political issues around. Story on Page 11.

Student-aid officials say new federal regulations concerning academic standards for aid recipients could usurp the authority of colleges. Story on Page 13.

Congress last week sent to President Reagan legislation to provide support for the improvement of science instruction. Story on Page 13.

Adelphi University is saving money and jobs with an early-retirement plan that officials and faculty members there see as a model for other institutions. Story on Page 17.

Two television networks, ABC and ESPN, have signed contracts worth $21.2-million with the College Football Association to telecast its member teams' games next season. Story on Page 21.

Nicaragua's universities, five years after the Sandanista revolution, have doubled their enrollment and virtually eliminated tuition fees. Story on Page 23.

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New Ruling Said to Make Job Bias Harder to Prove

'Comparable worth' plea not accepted by court

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

Victims of alleged job discrimination will have a harder time arguing the controversial theory of "comparable worth" following a federal circuit court's ruling against members of the nursing faculty at the University of Washington, some lawyers believe.

The theory holds that women and men should be paid the same wages for work that is of comparable responsibility and value to an employer, even if they hold jobs that are not identical or substantially equal.

Ruling in a lawsuit filed against the university by 76 present and former members of the nursing faculty, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that statistical evidence of pay disparities between faculty members of different disciplines was not enough to establish a finding of sex bias, in the absence of evidence of intentional discrimination.

The judges also ruled that the university's reliance on the "marketplace" for setting salaries for faculty members of different departments did not violate laws requiring equal pay for equal work and barring sex bias in employment.

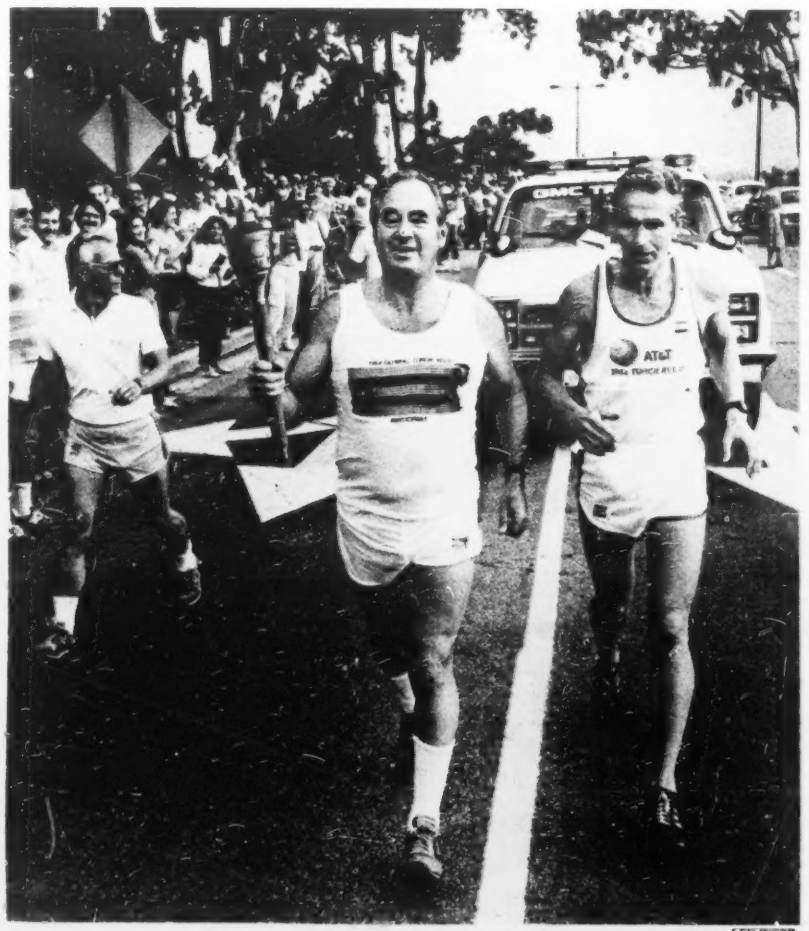
'Teaching Is Teaching'

Members of the nursing faculty argued that "teaching is teaching and that their work was substantially equal to work by other faculties," said Richard O. Prentke, a lawyer for the university.

"But the Ninth Circuit made it clear that different faculties do not perform substantially equal work, particularly at a major research university, so it will be difficult to make a claim under the Equal Pay Act based on different salaries for faculties in different disciplines," he said.

Another important ramification of the ruling, Mr. Prentke added, is that the court said that a university or other employer

Continued on Page 9, Column 1



LEN WOOD

Chancellor Robert A. Huttenback of the University of California, Santa Barbara, takes a turn at carrying the Olympic torch to Los Angeles just before the opening of this summer's Olympic Games.

California Scientists Fear Pollution May Harm Olympic Athletes, Fans

By KIM McDONALD

LOS ANGELES

Athletes participating in the 1984 summer Olympic Games here this week and next could be forced to compete in some of the worst smog ever to blanket the area. Some university researchers predict that high pollution levels may severely affect performances in some events and pose a health hazard to spectators.

First-stage smog alerts, indicating a potential health hazard, were announced in parts of Los Angeles County nearly every day in the first part of July, many of them in areas scheduled for equestrian, soccer, and field-hockey events.

"It was the worst series of first-stage episodes" in the Los Angeles area, Jim Birakos, deputy executive officer of the South Coast Air Quality Management District in El Monte, Cal., said last week.

He said air quality had improved substantially when sea breezes blew the pollution out of the Los Angeles basin last week, just a few days before the opening of the Olympics, but noted that the situation could change quickly. "We're going to call this thing one day at a time," he said.

Researchers at several universities who recently began investigating the effects of smog on athletes said poor air-quality conditions could be detrimental for distance runners, cyclists, and soccer and field-hockey players. Those athletes typically exercise at high intensity for 30 minutes or longer, forcing them to breathe heavily for long periods.

The biggest problem for endurance athletes if smog levels are high, said Michael Simmons, a medical researcher at the Uni-

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

Football Teams on NCAA Probation Given Approval to Appear on TV

By CHARLES S. FARRELL

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has temporarily suspended the sanctions that would have barred several college football teams from appearing on live television this fall.

It took that action because of doubts about the scope of its authority to impose such sanctions, following the Supreme Court decision in June that stripped the N.C.A.A. of its exclusive authority to regulate the televising of college football. Of the seven Division I football-playing institutions affected by the suspension, however, only the University of Southern California said it would definitely proceed with such telecasts this fall.

William B. Hunt, the association's assistant director for enforcement, said last week that the Supreme Court had acknowledged that it was appropriate for the N.C.A.A. to exercise some control over intercollegiate athletics. However, he said,

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

Universities Hit Georgetown U. for Linking Them to Controversial Program

WASHINGTON

Georgetown University, criticized by several college associations for lobbying Congress for a $160-million fuel cell demonstration program, is now under fire from two universities for erroneously stating that they had agreed to participate in the proposed program.

The presidents of the University of Alaska and the University of Texas at El Paso complained in sharply worded letters to the Rev. Timothy S. Healy, president of Georgetown, that no one at their institutions had made such an agreement.

Haskell M. Monroe, president of El Paso, added that no one at his university had even been contacted by Georgetown about participating in the proposed program before Georgetown's press office issued a release stating that proposed demonstration plants would be located at his university, the University of Alaska, and the University of Scranton.

The president of Scranton, the Rev. J. A. Panuska, last week said he had discussed the possibility of his institution's involvement with Georgetown, but added "there certainly has not been any formal agreement signed."

"The press release was apparently premature," he added, "but we feel no anger or offense."

Father Healy has sent letters of apology to Mr. Monroe and Jay Barton, president of the University of Alaska, stating that the mistake was a "gross error" caused by the failure of his press office to check the release with "appropriate" Georgetown officials before mailing it.

He also asked the presidents to consider whether they want to be involved in the proposed program, although Mr. Monroe told Father Healy in his letter that he did not believe it was "appropriate for us to agree now to involvement because of the unusual manner in which funding has been sought for the project."

Army Funds for Power Plan

Georgetown last year succeeded in persuading Congress to redirect $820,000 of the Army's fiscal 1984 research and development budget so that it could begin planning the demonstration program, which would use fuel cells powered by gasified coal to generate electricity.

This spring the university asked Congress for Army funds in fiscal 1985 to begin the program, despite objections from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and other associations, which complained that the project had not received peer reviews by scientists. No funds have yet been approved.

Robert M. Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities, said the university's project could cost the Army's research program as much as $160-million over the next five years and result in the reduction or elimination of research programs that had been approved by peer-review committees.

An unsigned memorandum circulating on Capitol Hill implies that Mr. Rosenzweig's organization may be acting in its own self-interest, noting that the 50 major research universities that are members of the association receive the lion's share of federal research support. Georgetown is not a member of the association.

"Peer review is one mechanism for allocating federal research dollars, but it is not the only method," the memo says.

"In some instances," the memo says," where a project involves high start-up costs, where critical national priorities are at stake, and where the host community may be affected economically, socially, or environmentally, Congress is the best and most appropriate forum for making such decisions about the distribution of research funds, because it is best qualified to make social policy."

Several university officials charged that Georgetown was circulating the memorandum in an effort to counter criticism about its proposed project, but Janet C. Lane, a spokesman for the university, said she knew of no such document.

—KIM McDONALD

FACT–FILE

Universities Ranked Among the Top 500 Defense Contractors in Fiscal 1983

WASHINGTON

Colleges and universities received 6 per cent of Department of Defense contract funds for research, development, testing, and evaluation in fiscal year 1983.

Over all, the 1,901 business, educational, nonprofit, and government organizations with contracts over $25,000 received a total of $16.3-billion.

Of that group, 204 higher-education institutions received $941,891,000.

The top 500 contractors received 98.2 per cent of the department's research-and-development funds. There were 88 colleges and universities and university foundations among the top 500.

The contracts supported federal civil water-resource projects as well as military research-and-development. The figures do not include contracts for training programs.

	Amount of contracts (add 000)	Rank in top 500
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	$247,845	15
Johns Hopkins University	226,703	17
Illinois Institute of Technology	42,054	51
University of California	39,956	54
Stanford University	25,993	67
Georgia Institute of Technology Research Institute	25,160	70
University of Texas	23,250	72
Pennsylvania State University	20,436	77
University of Rochester	20,393	78
University of Southern California	18,762	81
University of Washington	15,269	89
University of Dayton	14,809	93
New Mexico State University	14,013	96
Carnegie-Mellon University	12,248	106
University of New Mexico	10,522	114
University of Illinois	10,426	116
Utah State University	8,745	133
Columbia University	7,165	149
University of Maryland	6,790	154
Cornell University	5,227	177
California Institute of Technology	4,808	188
Ohio State U. Research Foundation	4,522	197
Yale University	4,462	198
University of Utah	4,304	203
University of Wisconsin	4,285	204
University of Pennsylvania	3,947	211
Oregon State University	3,924	213
Harvard University	3,920	214
Boston University	3,476	234
University of Miami	3,333	242
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State U.	3,286	246
University of Massachusetts	3,158	250
Texas A&M U. Research Foundation	3,121	252
University of Michigan	3,064	254
University of Arizona	2,991	260
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	2,906	264
Princeton University	2,848	267
New York University	2,693	272
Boston College	2,677	276
University of Rhode Island	2,566	282
George Washington University	2,524	287
Florida State University	2,519	288
Oklahoma State University	2,476	290
University of Pittsburgh	2,431	293
University of Colorado	$2,377	296
Northeastern University	2,362	298
Georgia Institute of Technology	2,355	299
Lehigh University	2,298	300
Purdue U. Research Foundation	2,279	301
University of North Carolina	2,157	309
New York State U. Research Foundation	2,144	310
University of Florida	2,140	311
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	2,138	312
University of Hawaii	2,128	313
Brown University	2,109	316
University of Iowa	1,941	326
Case Western Reserve University	1,878	330
Georgetown University	1,869	332
Clemson University	1,852	336
Colorado State University	1,815	343
University of Minnesota	1,795	346
North Carolina State University	1,731	349
University of Denver	1,698	352
Northwestern University	1,686	353
University of Virginia	1,670	357
Michigan State University	1,531	370
University of Alabama	1,464	378
New York Polytechnic Institute	1,458	381
University of Tennessee	1,328	401
Louisiana State University	1,319	405
University of Missouri	1,306	407
Stevens Institute of Technology	1,266	414
Duke University	1,247	418
University of Central Florida	1,203	424
Emmanuel College (Mass.)	1,186	431
Michigan Technological University	1,182	433
Wentworth Inst. of Technology	1,171	441
Texas Tech University	1,126	446
State U. of New York	1,119	448
Rutgers University	1,089	456
Washington State University	1,086	457
Purdue University	1,033	469
Catholic University of America	1,009	475
Drexel University	952	488
University of Houston	938	493
Washington University (Mo.)	933	495
Auburn University	904	498
Regents of the U. of Michigan	901	499

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Standards for Aid Recipients

Continued from Preceding Page

they could not earn the same grade-point average as other students or complete their course work in the same amount of time.

Aid administrators also said the regulations would require them to help formulate academic policy in addition to their other duties. Some added that it would be a time-consuming process to monitor the academic standing of each student before giving aid.

Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell, speaking at the meeting here, said the regulations would not interfere with the autonomy of financial-aid officials. He said he did not favor setting a national standard, such as requiring a C average for aid recipients, and said he would oppose any attempt by legislators to try to mandate a point average.

"We want to leave that in the hands of the institutions," he said.

Daniel R. Lau, acting director of the department's Program Services Office of Student Financial Assistance, told the association, "We don't want to be prescriptive in terms of what your standards are going to be." But he said the regulations were necessary to curb abuse in federal student-aid programs. "Many institutional policies weren't that clear" or were not enforced, he added.

Mr. Lau noted that the regulations had caused much confusion and a "certain paranoia" among aid officers because they will be required to alter their traditional roles. "This is an issue that goes beyond the financial-aid officer, because it does involve the academic process," he said.

Threat to Self-Regulation

John Anderson, director of student financial aid at Portland State University, said the regulations would pose a threat to an institution's ability to regulate itself and noted that the majority of public four-year institutions have academic standards of progress but are not concerned about the rate at which students complete their education.

Richard F. McCracken, director of financial aid at the Community College of Philadelphia, said his institution must repay the government $1.8-million in financial-aid funds because auditors from the Education Department ruled that its academic standards did not comply with the government's regulations.

"The level of anxiety is just so high on this issue," said Robert A. Stevens, a financial-aid counselor at Miami-Dade Community College, which has a large population of Haitian and Cuban students. Mr. Stevens said he feared that students at his institution could be cut off from federal aid, because most spend considerable time learning how to speak English before they begin their course work. "It's an incredible encroachment on institution policy," he said.

'Much More Rigid' Rules

Bobbi Heuer, director of financial aid at the California Institute of the Arts, said, "The regulations are much more rigid than we've ever had to deal with, being the kind of institution we are. We're looking at the student as an artist and not as an academic person."

The regulations will "impose a severe burden on the limited staff that I have and will detract from our ability to provide other services," said Rudy Santo, financial-aid director at Fordham University.

Mr. Santo said that establishing time limits in which students must complete their education could present a roadblock for many who, for a variety of reasons, need extra time to finish college.

Not all financial-aid officers oppose the new rules.

Linda Renschler, financial-aid director at Indiana University Southeast said, "It's time to do something about the problems. We need to monitor progress. It's a necessary evil, unfortunately, because so many people abuse the system."

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Borrowing by Financial-Aid Recipients Is Increasing, 1983-84 Survey Finds

By JEAN EVANGELAUF
WASHINGTON

► Student borrowing is increasing.
► The percentage of aid recipients who are minority students is down at public institutions, but up slightly at private ones.

Those are among the preliminary findings of a survey of 1983-84 student-aid recipients, which was sponsored by four higher-education associations.

The findings present a "snapshot" of undergraduate aid recipients who are financially dependent on their parents, as well as of aid recipents who are financially independent, the sponsors said.

At private colleges, 77 per cent of the aid recipients are dependent, while at public institutions 60 per cent are dependent.

The report estimated that, over all, 59 per cent of the 2.1 million students enrolled at private colleges and universities and 31 per cent of the 9.6 million students at public institutions received financial assistance in 1983-84.

Julianne Still Thrift, executive director of the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, said that in the private sector, the percentage of minority students receiving aid had increased slightly since 1981. "But that's good news and bad news," she said. "More students are getting aid, but they're also taking on a large debt burden."

Guaranteed Student Loans are replacing grants as the standard form of aid for needy students, Ms. Thrift said. When adjusted for inflation using 1978 dollars, the family income level at which students were more likely to take out Guaranteed Student Loans than to receive Pell Grants was $36,000 in 1979-80, she said. "By 1981-82, the crossover point at which students were more likely to take out G.S.L.'s was $24,000, and in 1983-84, the crossover point was $15,000."

At private colleges, 34 per cent of the undergraduate aid recipients got Pell grants and 59 per cent took out guaranteed loans.

Four years ago, only 23 per cent of the aid recipients at private colleges had guaranteed loans, Ms. Thrift said.

At public institutions, 62 per cent of the dependent undergraduates received Pell Grants and 35 per cent received guaranteed loans in 1983-84.

Recipients' Family Income

The distribution of family income of 1983-84 aid recipients was as follows:

Independent students:

	Private	Public
Under $6,000	50%	58%
$6,000—$11,999	20%	26%
$12,000—$17,999	14%	10%
$18,000—$23,999	8%	4%
$24,000—$29,999	6%	2%
$30,000—$35,999	1%	0%
Over $36,000	1%	0%

Dependent students:

	Private	Public
Under $6,000	10%	12%
$6,000—$11,999	11%	19%
$12,000—$17,999	13%	19%
$18,000—$23,999	13%	16%
$24,000—$29,999	16%	15%
$30,000—$35,999	12%	8%
Over $36,000	25%	11%

At public institutions, 28 per cent of the dependent aid recipients and 29 per cent of the independent recipients were members of minority groups. At private institutions, 17 per cent of the dependent recipients and 21 per cent of the independent recipients were minority-group students.

Jacob Stampen, a professor of educational administration at the University of Wisconsin at Madison who analyzed the aid data, said that at public institutions, the percentage of aid recipients who were members of minority groups had dropped since 1981-82, from 34 per cent to 28 per cent.

"Over the course of their four years, low-income students are borrowing as much as middle-income students," he added.

The survey found that the average age of aid recipients who were dependent financially on their parents was 20, while the average age of financially independent recipients was 28 at private colleges and 27 at public institutions.

Only 2 per cent of dependent recipients were 26 or older, while 56 per cent of independent students at private colleges and 49 per cent of those at public colleges were 26 or older.

The survey was sponsored by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, and the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities. It was financed by the Ford Foundation.

The preliminary results were based on the financial-aid records of 13,200 students at 324 colleges and universities.

Final reports on student aid at public and private higher education institutions will be prepared by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, respectively, and will be available in the fall.

FACT–FILE

Undergraduate Student-Aid Recipients: Where Their College Money Comes From

	Dependent students				Independent students			
	Private institutions		Public institutions		Private institutions		Public institutions	
	Average dollars	Per cent of total costs	Average dollars	Per cent of total costs	Average dollars	Per cent of total costs	Average dollars	Per cent of total costs
Student expenses								
Tuition and fees	$5,088	60%	$1,117	27%	$4,055	42%	$ 899	15%
Other	3,452	40%	3,065	73%	5,696	58%	5,158	85%
Total expenses	8,540	100%	4,182	100%	9,751	100%	6,057	100%
Student resources								
Parental contribution	2,216	26%	1,025	25%	—	—	—	—
Grants (need-based)								
Pell	495	6%	725	17%	1,140	12%	897	15%
SEOG	176	2%	106	3%	126	1%	100	2%
State (including SSIG)	578	7%	168	4%	517	5%	120	2%
Institutional	495	6%	26	1%	1,140	12%	14	0%
Total grants	1,743	20%	1,025	25%	2,924	30%	1,131	19%
Student employment								
College Work-Study	423	5%	264	6%	285	3%	347	6%
State or institution	193	2%	6	0%	275	3%	9	0%
Total employment	616	7%	270	6%	560	6%	356	6%
Loans								
NDSL	302	4%	188	5%	274	3%	192	3%
GSL/FISL	1,627	19%	784	19%	1,463	15%	863	14%
Institutional	36	0%	4	0%	57	0%	2	0%
Total loans	1,965	23%	976	23%	1,794	18%	1,057	17%
Student contributions	1,280	15%	648	16%	3,114	32%	3,246	54%
Other aid	639	8%	168	4%	505	5%	139	2%
Total resources	**$8,460**	**99%**	**$4,112**	**98%**	**$8,896**	**91%**	**$5,929**	**98%**
Remaining need	**$ 81**	**1%**	**$ 70**	**2%**	**$ 885**	**9%**	**$ 128**	**2%**

Note: Each dollar figure is an average; individual averages may not add to subtotals and totals.

SOURCE: "SURVEY OF STUDENT AID RECIPIENTS" BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES.

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